

at any time, and incidentally breeds. Fifty-four seen March 31; one hundred and seven plus, April 7; about thirty April 14.

Nettion carolinense. GREEN-WINGED TEAL.—Ten April 7.

Spatula clypeata. SHOVELLER.—A single male flying past April 7.

Nyroca marila. GREATER SCAUP.—One seen March 31; thirty-three April 7, a flock that flew up-river when flushed from mid-river.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—Two, a male and female, watched close to shore April 14.

Somateria mollissima dresseri. AMERICAN ELDER.—Three each date, March 31 and April 7, all males.

Oidemia americana. AMERICAN SCOTER.—A single male April 7.

Mergus merganser americanus. AMERICAN MERGANSER.—Three males, April 14.

Mergus serrator. RED-BREASTED MERGANSER.—Three, April 7.

Larus argentatus smithsonianus. HERRING GULL.—Four adults stayed about the mouth of Mill Brook emptying into the river, from about March 25 and for the month following. On March 17, a single adult bird was seen riding a debacle ice floe in mid-river between Westminster, Vermont, and Walpole, N. H., heading down river toward Westmoreland where the above Gulls were recorded.

All the Duck notes herein were made at Westmoreland, at one spot in the river embracing not over two hundred yards along shore.—LEWIS O. SHELLEY, *East Westmoreland, N. H.*

Some Wintering Birds of Franklin County, Mass.—Slightly eastward of Mt. Hermon School in East Northfield, the farm piggery is located, a building of several sheds in a pasture. Garbage of the school is fed to a mixed herd in the large, open pen. Starlings and Crows in considerable numbers are attracted by the constant feast, which probably accounts for a flock of Cowbirds and a single Red-winged Blackbird that lingered throughout the fall of 1935 and are now remaining for the winter. Up to January 11, 1936, the winter was quite an open one with very little snow and but one cold period. My brother, John L. Bagg of Greenfield, first noticed the unusual visitors on December 12, 1935.

The Cowbirds he found remained fairly close to the neighborhood, sometimes flying to nearby cowbarns of the school, at other times along the open roadside. On December 22 he counted nine males and seven females or immature birds on the ridgepole of the sheds. While mingling with the Starlings, they kept for the most part in a group by themselves. Associating with them the female Red-wing could usually be seen.

On January 25 wondering whether they were able to survive the unusually severe snowstorm of January 11 when two feet or more of snow fell, followed by sub-zero temperatures, we visited the piggery. As we approached the pen, Starlings were flying back and forth, dropping to feed among the pigs, some of them frequently alighting on their backs. One medium sized animal, we noted, held six Starlings, others three or four. On this occasion, two male Cowbirds and the single Red-wing were all we could find.

Suddenly our attention was riveted to a large bird, gliding swiftly on outstretched pointed wings, about six feet over the pen in our direction. As it swept up overhead, the black mustachios confirmed our suspicions of a Duck Hawk (an adult male judging by the size and plumage). Back and forth he wheeled several times before making off, the large yellow feet showing plainly. We have had records of this Falcon in our valley for every month of the year with the exception of January, chiefly in the vicinity of the Mt. Tom ledge. The nearest nesting ledge, to our

knowledge, to the school is the Sugarloaf eyrie at South Deerfield, some fifteen miles distant down river. This congregation of Starlings must be his winter larder.—AARON C. BAGG, *Holyoke, Mass.*

Some Late Spring Records of Water Birds in Connecticut.—Looking over my note-books for some years back I find that there are a number of unusually late occurrences of various water birds. These species are common on Long Island Sound in winter or migrations, but most of them are mainly, if not entirely, gone by the latter part of April. Occurrences in May or June therefore seem worthy of record.

Gavia immer immer. COMMON LOON.—Usually found until after the middle of May, but one on June 7, 1930, is considerably later than I have ever seen it before.

Gavia stellata. RED-THROATED LOON.—On May 17, 1924, one was found on Fairfield Beach. It was resting some distance from the water, and was so exhausted that I approached it slowly to a distance of six feet before it moved awkwardly down to the water and swam out a little way. As soon as I went back the bird returned to the shore to rest again. It was in full summer plumage, the red mark on the throat showing plainly.

Colymbus auritus. HORNED GREBE.—In 1928 and 1929 a few individuals of this species were seen along Fairfield Beach in June. In 1928 I saw them on June 9, 17, 18 and July 1, and in 1929 on June 13, 18 and 26. In both years I was unable to look for them after July 1, as I had to leave for summer work in western New York.

Branta canadensis canadensis. COMMON CANADA GOOSE.—A flock of nine was seen on the east side of the Housatonic River near Devon, Conn., on May 29, 1932. The shore is marshy at this point; some of the birds were swimming and others standing among tufts of grass. Because of the marsh and the high tide I was unable to approach closer than fifty yards, and the birds were undisturbed by my presence.

Nyroca affinis. LESSER (?) SCAUP DUCK.—A drake was seen on a pond at Wallingford, Conn., May 25, 1929. Because of its inland occurrence it was assumed to be the Lesser Scaup.

Glaucionetta clangula americana. AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE.—A pair seen at Fairfield Beach on May 24, June 3 and June 7, 1930. On May 24 they were resting side by side on the beach and allowed me to approach within twenty-five feet.

Clangula hyemalis. OLD-SQUAW.—The occasional occurrence of this Duck along the Connecticut coast in summer is known, but I believe that it is not so rare as has been supposed. Small flocks were seen at Fairfield Beach until June 24, 1923, July 1, 1928 and June 26, 1929. In all these years I was unable to remain in the vicinity after July 1, but I have no doubt that they remained all summer.

Somateria spectabilis. KING EIDER.—This bird is rare at any season in Connecticut, but the occurrence of one in May, 1934, was most unusual. The bird was a drake in eclipse plumage, and was seen almost daily from May 18 to 26 on the Penfield Reef, Fairfield Beach. When the tide was low it was generally to be found standing on the reef. On the first occasion that I saw it, the hazy atmosphere made me unable to make out anything but a large dark-colored Duck of unfamiliar appearance, flying away at my approach. On the second occasion, May 20, I made out white patches on either side of the lower back, a good field mark for the species, though I did not know it at the time. On each later occasion I got a better opportunity to observe it, till its final appearance on May 26, when, with the aid of a small telescope I was able to examine the plumage in detail and draw a sketch of it. On this occasion several others observed the bird with me, including Dr. Winsor M. Tyler.—ARETAS A. SAUNDERS, *Fairfield, Conn.*